





# The Daily Union Vindicator.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1863.

## BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VINDICATOR.]

New York, April 4th.

The World's telegraphic account of Sheridan's battle at Five Forks, which was the turning point in the great conflict, and which Sheridan's generalship will take rank with anything on record. It appears that Grant was not satisfied with the day's business on Friday, and placed Sheridan in supreme command of Warren's corps and all the cavalry. Sheridan at once maneuvering with the cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the rebels, gradually pressed them back into their works under the most terrible and desperate fighting of the war. While this was being done, Sheridan set about forming the infantry, showing the same genius in infantry tactics that he has in cavalry. It was a marvel to see so paltry a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 16,000 rebel infantry; still they did it, and in such a manner as to completely hide the movement of our infantry. They were driven back step by step into their works. The signal was then given and the infantry closed on their works like the hinge of barn doors. The rebels saw their situation, but did not appear to appreciate how desperate their circumstances. They fell back to the left, only to see the close line of battle waiting to drive them across the field. At the right, the horsemen charged them and in their vain attempt to fight out in their rear, the foot and cavalry began to assemble, and soon fire, cross-fire, and direct fire; by file and by battery rolled fearfully, cutting down their bravest officers and strewing the field with bleeding men. Their own artillery was turned on them and at last, bodies of cavalry mounted their parapet and charged down upon them, slashing and tramping them into confusion. They had no commanders to lead them out of the foil into which they had fallen, and a few more volleys and a new charge with the command to die or surrender, and 5,000 muskets were thrown on the ground and 5,000 men are Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by the fiery Custer and pressed far into the desolate forest.

New York, April 4th.

The Herald's special says: A dispatch from Richmond on Monday says, but little property was destroyed by the fire, which was confined mainly to a tobacco warehouse. The reception of the Union troops was enthusiastic beyond all expectation, proving that there were large numbers of Unionists in the city, and many Union flags were displayed.

Fortress Monroe, April 2d.

The Newton, from Plymouth, states that there is a new rebel ram at Halifax, on the Roanoke river, which mounts six two hundred pounders, and is plated with seven inch wrought iron on two feet of solid oak. She is expected to be ready to move down the river on Plymouth and into the Sound on April 16th. He also states that nearly all the rebel naval officers in the Confederacy, numbering over two hundred, were in Halifax, which is their rendezvous for this state.

Wade Hampton's cavalry are threatening a raid on the supplies between Kinston and Goldsboro, which promises to be a formidable affair.

Washington, April 4th.

On Sunday night, before the evacuation of Richmond, the rebels blew up the forts and rams on the James river.

A Goldsboro dispatch of the 1st says: Detachments of Gen. Reilly's command were sent on a reconnaissance yesterday beyond Little river. They found the enemy's cavalry in considerable force

and drove them back three miles; returning without loss. The rebel forces are north of Tar river.

Philadelphia, April 4th.

The Bulletin's special says: Maj. Gen. Russell of the 25th corps, was killed in the late battle.

Head-quarters, Army Potomac, April 2d.

The outer line of works which we have been trying in vain for months to overcome, has at last yielded to our victorious army. A struggle was made by the enemy to retain these works, which have been of the most desperate character. Orders for an attack on the line east, and on the south of Petersburg, by the 6th and 9th corps, were carried out punctually, at day light, the artillery having been hammering away for the greater part of the night, along the entire line held by the above corps. The troops engaged in the action were the second and third divisions, and Colonel Haniman's brigade of the first division. A charge was made in front of forts Hell and Rice, on the Jerusalem road, and by eight A. M. we were in possession of the fortifications. Fort Mahone being the most elaborate and extensive. These works contained fourteen guns, some of which were at once opened on the enemy. Just inside, and about a one hundred yards from Fort Mahone, was another work, to which the rebels retreated, from whence they threw the most destructive fire upon our men, causing them to retire from the northern end, when the rebels made a dash, thinking to recover it entirely. The guns on the right wing as well as in the centre, had been manned and shot. The assailants were driven back from this time till late in the afternoon, and the struggle continued, the enemy using every effort to recover the fort, and about noon the chances seemed that we should lose it; but soon after the provisional brigade, under Gen. Collins, and Engr's brigade, under General Benham, with Hamill's brigade of the 6th corps, came on the ground and saved our gallant men in the fort from capture, and again caused the enemy to retreat. The scene on the ground and around this fort was of the most terrible and fearful character, and at dark the position of the contestants was the same as during the day. Gen. Wilcox, with a part of his division, made an attack in front of Fort McGilroy, near the Appomattox, and broke part of the line, but was soon after forced to return to his former position, owing to the lack of support. We lost in the 5th corps from eight to ten hundred in killed, wounded and missing, among whom is Gen. Patten, commanding the 2d division, badly wounded in the groin, and Colonel Getchell, of the 31st Maine, severely. The Sixth corps struck the enemy's line in front of Fort Welch, near the celebrated lead works, and carried them with a very slight loss. They at once pushed for the South Side road, which was reached at about nine o'clock, and in a very short time several miles of it was torn up and destroyed. They then moved down towards Petersburg driving the rebels before them across the town, and run into their inner line, close to the city, and took about 2,000 prisoners and 20 guns. The Twenty-fourth corps, is holding the line north of Hatcher's run, and south of the Duncan road, connecting with the Sixth corps on the right, and the Second on the left. We advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with slight loss, and over a thousand prisoners were captured here. The Second corps, who held the line from the Run a mile and a half east of the Boydstown road, and over a mile west of it, delayed in advancing until Sheridan with the Fifth corps got within supporting distance on the extreme left, when the entire line moved forward, carrying the works, almost without opposition. The enemy was found to have fallen back from this part of the line, owing to the Sixth corps cutting them off, and they having reached the South Side road early in the forenoon, and this cut the rebel army in two. The two divisions thus caught between the Sixth and Second corps, at once started across the South Side road towards the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it, and thus escape capture. They ran against Sheridan, and putting on a bold appearance, made a show to fight. Two divisions of the Second corps were at once sent to flank, if possible, and capture the entire command. Our loss during the day, cannot be given. It is believed that 2,000 will cover them; many officers, however, are among the number. Our captures will sum up about 9,000 prisoners and 38 guns, including those taken by Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is not estimated. In front of the Ninth corps they lie on the

ground very thick, and were mowed down by hundreds at each effort to regain the lost ground. Gen. Ramson is badly wounded and a prisoner in our hands, and Gen. A. P. Hill reported killed.

Washington, April 4th.

A passenger, who left City Point early on yesterday morning, says, that late on Sunday night our men commenced laying the rail road track from Pitkin's station to Petersburg, a distance of three miles, and also began throwing bridges over the river; the former ones having been destroyed. The work now in progress will establish a complete line of ten miles, from City Point to Petersburg.

Very little property was destroyed by the rebels in Petersburg, who during Sunday night made a hasty retreat, and it is supposed there that Lee was endeavoring to escape by way of the Danville rail road. A portion of our army following in that direction.

Washington, April 4th.

A correspondent from City Point says that Lee has divided the remnant of his army and is retreating in two small columns. Our prisoners at noon yesterday exceeded 25,000. The rebel destruction of property in their retreat, literally beggars description.

The Star has the following: Our gunboats have moved up the James river and are now engaged in removing obstructions. The rebels fired Petersburg in several places before evacuating the town, but the fire was speedily extinguished.

Newbern, April 1st.

Supply trains, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, are now running from Wilmington to Goldsboro, loaded with supplies for Sherman's army. Trains are also running night and day over the road from this point to Goldsboro, and steamers are running up the Neuse river to Kinston, for the same purpose.

Wilson Station, April 4th.

To Stanton:—The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking and dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan's cavalry and the 5th corps are between this and the Appomattox. Meade and the 2d and 6th corps are following the line of the South Side railroad. All of the enemy that retain anything like an organization, have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg. Their losses have been very heavy. The houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for their wounded, and in every direction I hear of rebel soldiers pushing for home in large and small squads and generally without arms. Our cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy has been forced to destroy probably a greater part of their transportation, caissons and munititions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday, exceeded 2,000, and from the 25th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded and captured, will not probably reach 7,000; of whom from 1,500 to 2,000, are captured, and many but slightly wounded. We shall continue in pursuit as long as there appears any use in it.

(Signed.)

GRANT.

New York, April 3d.

The Herald's correspondent has the following account of operations on Sunday. At midnight of Saturday, Gen'l Wilcox had orders to demonstrate on the right of the line, so as to draw the rebels from the left, preparatory to operations in that quarter. The next morning Admiral Porter and all the artillery in the works on the right were also set at work. As Wilcox's skirmish line advanced, the rebels were aroused and some sharp volleys of musketry were heard, indicating that they were at work. Amid the noise and smoke, the skirmishers pushed on, until reaching the outskirts of Petersburg; when they met a heavy body of rebels advancing upon them. A brisk engagement followed: but our numbers were so small that we were compelled to withdraw. Wilcox then got orders to attack on the right and for Mahone on the left. He massed a column for the purpose and while this was being done, similar dispositions were making further to the left and a system of cannon signals had been agreed upon, to fix the moment to start, that all might begin the assault simultaneously and owing to a mist which hung over the field, preparations were concealed from the enemy and at 4 o'clock the signal given and the men advanced quickly in perfect order, with fixed bayonets. That they went to stay was indicated by their being accompanied by detachments of heavy artillery and were prepared to turn and work the enemy's guns. The rebel picket line was reached and cheering and musketry firing was taken up along the left until lost in the distance. An order was given to charge and away the noble fellows

went, over breastworks, rifle pits, abattis and the parapet of the fort into their main works and the deed was accomplished. For a moment the thunder struck rebels looked, then took to flight but our men captured 2,000 men. Nine guns were turned quickly in the fort and trained men were set at work annoying the rebel batteries; this with simultaneous operations further to the left cut the rebel line in two and took from them their commanding position and a large amount of valuable artillery. Scarcely were we in quiet possession of the fort when the rebels having reorganized their forces and picked up some reinforcement came up with a determined effort to retake it. They made most desperate assaults, standing up manfully against the terrific discharges of grape, cannister, and withering volleys of musketry; but to no purpose. Four times during the day, they attempted to retake the position, but each time were sent reeling back in disorder, losing heavily each time. In one of these assaults the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill lost his life seeking in person to lead his men up to the works. In the meantime the 6th and 24th corps having broken through the rebel lines in their front, were swung around to the rear and coming down both upon their rear and flank and it was evident that Petersburg was lost to the rebellion. The movements of the 6th corps were so rapid that Gen. Lee himself narrowly escaped capture. His head-quarters fell into our hands.

The Tribune's correspondent thus recounts the operations on our left: At 4:30 on Sunday morning, the 6th corps left its lines to attack the enemy's left and center. It moved in echelon, so as to enable the corps to throw forward its left flank upon the works of the enemy one after another. Soon a battery of four guns opened on the 1st division but by a rapid charge of the 1st brigade, it was captured. The batteries of the enemy now opened from every point, but on went our gallant braves and the left was soon reached, and some works in their front, and one by one they fell into our hands. At 10:30 the grand picture of war presented itself. A line of corps, with its left in the advance, was sweeping on toward two heavy forts. The enemy plied their guns vigorously and shells burst thickly over our lines. On pushed the left division until it struck the South Side railroad, and against the two forts swept the 2d division. Our artillery played upon the forts, from their commanding positions, incessantly, until our men were close up to them, and then a dash was made on the works, which was repulsed. Again it was tried, and this time met with success, but so resolute were the rebels inside, that some of them used the bayonet for a short time. As these works fell into our hands, loud cheers rent the air, and the enemy were seen hastily retiring to their second line, which opened sharply in their efforts to stay our advance. While the above fighting was taking place, the 5th corps and cavalry under Sheridan, turned the right wing of the rebel army, taking 5,000 prisoners. The 2d corps, connecting with the right of the 5th, was also victorious, notwithstanding they had perhaps rougher ground to fight over, and a brave and determined foe in the rebel 3d corps. The line of defenses in front of the 9th corps were stronger than those at any other point. It delivered many assaults during the day and suffered severely, at night it found itself close up to the main line of defense, but was unable to go any further. The 1st division of the 10th corps aided the 9th greatly.

New York, April 5th.

Advices from Newbern to March 31st, state that Gen. Sherman returned there on the day before, and left for Goldsboro at once. The rebels are reported to be quietly located for the time being, between Smithfield and Raleigh. Both Raleigh and Weldon are being fortified by the rebels, but they are in doubt as to which place Sherman will move upon.

The Merchants Exchange of this city furnishes the following: The steamer Harriet Deford, of Baltimore, was captured by a party of rebels, at Fairhaven, on the Patuxent river, on Tuesday afternoon. She immediately started down the Chesapeake, and it is feared will destroy vessels.

The Post's special says: Advices from Richmond show that the fire there was very destructive, totally destroying many tobacco warehouses. Grant was confident that the spirit of the enemy was completely broken, and if he stops at Lynchburg he will be surrounded by our forces.

Petersburg, April 3d.

The army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this morning, merely making a flying visit. The rebels

commenced evacuating last night at ten o'clock, and by this morning were across the river, having burned about a million dollars worth of tobacco, the South Side railroad depot and the bridges across the Appomattox. Our troops charged the inner line of works at day light, taking a picket line of some 500 men prisoners. The troops on entering the city behaved most admirably. Not more than half a dozen stores were entered by them, and these mostly containing tobacco, cigars and liquors. The provost guard upon arrival and established order. The mayor of the town met the troops as they entered, and handed to the officers commanding the following communication:—To Lt. Gen. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, or to the Maj. Gen. commanding the United States forces in front of Petersburg:

The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the confederate troops, we, a Committee, authorized by the Common Council, do hereby surrender the City to the U. S. forces, with the request for the protection of persons and the property of its inhabitants.

(Signed)

W. W. Sowers, Mayor.

D. ARCTY,

PAUL, } Committee.

Protection was promised on the part of the troops, and the citizens have no cause for complaint. There is no instance on record where an army after lying so long in front of a place of so much importance and losing so many men in its efforts to capture it, entered a city with less disorder and doing less damage to private property, than in this case. The citizens did not show themselves during the fore part of the day; but after discovering our soldiers were orderly and well behaved, with no disposition to disturb or annoy any one, they began to make their appearance at the doors and windows of their residences, and later in the day, many were expressing their joy quietly that the confederates had gone; hoping that the war would soon be over. For more than a month, the confederate troops have been receiving less rations than ever before, and only just enough were being brought to last from day to day. The citizens say, they have suffered much. The rebels managed to get away with all their artillery excepting one or two old Columbiads and a few heavy mortars, which they could not transport rapidly. A large number of men deserted and hid in the town, until our troops entered, when they made their appearance and were taken into custody. It is believed that they retreated toward Lynchburg or Danville.

New York, April 5th.

The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates to the 1st. Late advices from Vera Cruz confirm the report of the disaster to the Commander of Vera Cruz. It appears that with 350 Austrians, Egyptians and Mantineans, he went to the neighborhood of Altarodo and pillaged. On his return he was set upon by four hundred Liberals, himself killed, and one hundred and fifty of his followers were also killed or wounded.

The ravages this man has committed in Mexico, will brand his name with infamy. The Austrians are becoming dissatisfied with the service in Mexico, and are deserting daily, while others are dying rapidly with the fever.

The French have abandoned the expedition to Minilitan and other places on the coast, and seem to be going home. A large number left in the steamer, on the 16th ult., and others in transports.

Aiken's Landing, Va., April 5th.

To Stanton:—Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis on Sunday forenoon, that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously, at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away, and that evening the rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia line sunk in the James river. Ewell set the city on fire, and all the business portion of Main street was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed. Many families remain, and Mrs. Lee remains. At Petersburg the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. I cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only General killed, is Winthrop. Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin. Grant has commanded the army in person since the beginning of operations.

(Signed.)

DANA.

New York April 1st.

The Etina from Liverpool the 22d and Queenstown 23d. Political news is not very important. A. Joeburg & Sons of London, Liverpool and New York have



suspended with liabilities of over one hundred thousand. The papers of to-day warn the House of Commons of the importance of the vote to be taken to-night, on the subject of Canada fortifications. The Moravian's news was promulgated to-day and caused an improvement in five twenties.

The Morning Star on the question on the possible repudiation by the United States, asserts that the Washington Government is as incapable of repudiating obligations, as is the Government of England. In the House of Commons in a reply to the inquiry by Gregory as to protection of British property in the Southern States, Layard said, he supposed the question referred to, was cotton, as regards that destroyed by confederates to prevent it falling into northern hands. The owners must stand all risks and have no right to complain; but at the same time it has urged to preserve authentic records of such property and as regards the cotton seized by the Federal Government they have the undoubted right to remove it to the north.

H. Berkly again called the attention to the probability of war with America and complained of the negligence of the Government in not making adequate preparations.

Vienna papers asserts that the negotiations at Washington between Maximilian's agent and Seward progresses satisfactory, and that Lincoln has promised to recognize the Empire at the close of the war.

The Paris Constitutional asserts that the apprehensions of American aggression in Mexico are chimerical, and that the relations between France and Washington have never ceased to be most satisfactory.

The French Senate have adopted the address by one hundred and thirty to two.

New York, April 5th. The Panama papers of the 21st ult., are received. On the evening of the 9th the long looked for revolution took place. The government was quietly overturned, the President abandoned his place and took refuge in the U. S. Consulate, and escaped at midnight on board the U. S. steamer St. Marys. Four or five soldiers were killed.

The Star and Herald says: It was the most peaceful and harmless capturing of a government that we ever heard of. Senor Colunze, the revolutionist, was duly sworn in as President. On Friday an armed force was dispatched to Aspinwall, to establish a provisional government there. A small police force opposed them, and on their arrival three of the latter were killed. The department was then handed over to the new government, and forces have been sent to other places with similar objects in view, and bloodshed is expected.

In Panama everything is quiet. A swindler from Paris, named Beauregard, a relation of the rebel general, passed through Panama en route for San Francisco, hunted by detectives. The city of Curwen, near Carthage, has been destroyed by fire. Loss three million.

Additional from the army of the Potomac: A courier arrived from Sheridan, stating that the divisions which had been cut off and which it was expected would be badly whipped or captured, had crossed the Appomattox ten or twelve miles above Petersburg, but he was following and skirmishing with their rear guard, expecting to have an engagement to-day. Troops are rapidly pushing on to his assistance.

New York, April 5th. The Commercial's special says: The colored troops headed by Gen. Draper, of Mass., were the first to enter Richmond. The city was surrendered by the Mayor, Jos. Mayo, who merely pleaded for protection of life and property. All the principal buildings had been fired by the rebel authorities before leaving. Several banks and the Enquirer and Dispatch printing offices were burned. Weitzel took Jeff Davis' house for his headquarters. Gen. Shipley was appointed Military Governor. Governor Pierpont is to transfer the State government of Virginia to Richmond. Weitzel at once took measures to press the pursuit of Lee.

St. Louis, April 5th. The ordinance of disfranchisement of the rebels was defeated in the State Convention yesterday.

New York, April 5th. The Tribune's Santa Fe letter says: Gen. Ortega, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, has arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, where it is presumed he will confer with our Government in reference to Mexico. Juarez is offering very liberal bounties to American volunteers.

Washington, April 5th. To Dix:—A telegram just received

from Richmond, states that Weitzel captured in Richmond 1000 well prisoners and 5000 rebel wounded, and found 500 pieces of artillery and 5000 stand of arms.

The President went to Richmond yesterday and returned to City Point to-day.

The Surgeon General reports that Mr. Seward was thrown from his carriage this evening, but is doing well. His arm was broken and his face much bruised; but the case presents no alarming symptoms. (Signed) STANTON, Washington, April 5th.

To Dix:—Grant telegraphs from Notoway Court House as follows: Last night Sheridan was on the Danville railroad, south of Amelia Court House, and sent word to Meade, who was following with the 2d and 6th corps by what is known as the River Road, that if troops could be got up in time, he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army. I am moving with the left wing, commanded by Ord, by the Cox or direct Burkeville road, and we will be to night at or near Burkeville. I have had no communication with Sheridan to-day, but hope to hear very soon that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the army of Northern Virginia. In every direction we hear of men of that army going home and generally without arms. Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House to-day. (Signed) STANTON, Providence, April 5th.

At the state election, to-day, Smith was re-elected Governor without opposition. Thos. A. Jenks and Nathan F. Dixon are elected to Congress by a large majority.

War Department, Washington, March 7th, 10 a. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:—Sheridan has whipped and routed Lee, capturing Gen's Ewell, Corse, Bennett, Kernshaw and many other General Officers. Several thousand prisoners and many guns were taken and we hope soon to capture or annihilate what remains of Lee's army. I will send particulars soon; though the telegraph lines are working badly. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

Since receiving the above we have a report from St. Joseph, that Lee has surrendered his entire army. I have not received the report for publication yet; but it is undoubtedly true. OMAHA

### Local Matters.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, while a detachment of Artillery under command of Lieut. Francis Honeyman, were firing the salute in honor of the occupation of Richmond by the Union army, one of the gunners, named Martin McMahon, of Co. "A," 3d Inf. Batt., C. V., was badly burned about the face.

McMahon at the time was holding a blank cartridge, when it became suddenly ignited by a spark blowing from the "port fire." The cartridge exploded in his hands and most singularly, injured no portion of his hands; but his face was seriously burned. His whiskers, mustaches, eye-winkers and eye-brows were burned to a crisp. He is now in the hospital and doing well.

THE Camp Douglas Quadrille Band will give another of their Socials on Monday evening next.

PRICE OF GOLD.  
COIN—1.35.  
DUST—Virginia \$23.00; Boise \$19.

G. McFARLAND,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DEALER IN  
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED  
LIQUORS.

Every article of precisely the Quality recommended, and sold at fair prices.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.  
mar27-tf.

NOTICE.  
I WILL give \$35 per Ton for HAULING Coal from East Weber to Camp Douglas,  
mar10-tf G. W. CARLETON.

MORRIS & BERGER,  
DEALERS IN  
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.  
HAVE removed their stand in the CITY MARKET, to the one opposite that of J. Paul & Co. Everything in the Provision and Grocery line constantly on hand, and at REDUCED PRICES.  
mar18-tf

### IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

GREAT DECLINE

in  
GOODS!

CALL AT  
WALKER BRO'S

For all descriptions of  
DOMESTIC, DRY  
AND

DRESS GOODS

AT LESS PRICES THAN ANY  
House in Town

We defy Competition,  
All our large Stock on hand must be closed out

IMMEDIATELY,  
at a great sacrifice,  
to make room

for our  
SPRING STOCK

FROM  
EAST AND WEST.

mar18-tf. WALKER BRO'S.

UNITED STATES SALOON.  
W. L. SHOLES, Proprietor.

HAVING just received a new outfit of Saloon Fixtures, together with a choice stock of Liquors and Cigars.

I would most respectfully invite all of my friends and the public to continue that liberal patronage which you have always bestowed, this being the

FIRST SALOON OPENED IN THE CITY And has never changed hands. I shall endeavor never to be SECOND TO NONE in keeping the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.  
Mr. JOHNNY CONLY with his PLEASANT SMILE, is ever ready and willing to wait upon those who wish to favor this House with a call.  
Jan26-tf W. L. SHOLES.

JEWELRY JEWELRY!  
OF

Every Description,  
California Quartz Goods,  
A fine Assortment of

WATCHES AND CHAINS,  
BOTH  
Gold and Silver

Just arrived from San Francisco and now open by  
JOHN MEEKS.  
At the NEW YORK STORE, mar13-tf.

Assessment Notice.  
At a regularly called Meeting of the Shareholders of the Gold Canon consolidated G. & Silver Quartz Mining Co., held at Egan Canyon, Landers county, Nevada, on the 14th of March, 1885, Assessment No. 1 of three (\$3.00) dollars per foot was levied on the Shareholders of said Company, payable on or before the 20th day of April 1885.

EDWARD INGHAM Pres't.  
JOHN M. MURPHY, Sec'y.  
mar20-1m

No Book for Choirs and Singing Schools.  
For Musical Conventions and the Home Circle has given such general satisfaction as

"The Harp of Judah."  
A new collection of Sacred and Secular Music, of which Fifty Thousand Copies have already been sold. Price \$1.25. Specimen pages sent free.

OLIVER DITSON & Co.,  
277 Washington St., Boston.  
mar31-tf.

### GLORIOUS NEWS!

Gold is Down

GREAT PANIC

in

Dry Goods!

Gilbert & Sons

ahead of all

Competition.

The recent great decline in Gold having caused a corresponding decline in dry goods, groceries and all other articles, and being very anxious to close out, to make room for our new Stock, which we expect in a few weeks, we can offer to our

Customers

Unusual advantages, we can sell goods at a profit at

LOWER PRICES

than any other

HOUSE

in the

CITY.

Those who wish to have a large margin will buy of

GILBERT & SONS.  
mar31-tf.

### LIQUORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SHOLES says he does not sell VALLEY TAN, WORKED OVER, but he does sell the BEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY

In Salt Lake City for the small sum of \$1.25 per pint, and all other liquors as cheap as any other.

Brandies, Rye Whisky, Gin, Wine, Bitters,  
ALSO  
THOMPSON'S & LENTHAM'S  
PURE VALLEY TAN,  
Also their celebrated article of  
PURE WHITE WHISKY.

Wholesale,  
By the Barrel, Keg, Gallon, Pint or Bottle. Remember the place,  
UNITED STATES SALOON,  
The oldest established Saloon in the City and the best one.  
W. L. SHOLES.  
mar18-tf

GREAT REDUCTION & SACRIFICE  
IMMENSE FALL  
IN ALL  
CLASSES OF GOODS.  
CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.  
NEW STORE, NEW STORE!

STAINES & NEEDHAM'S old Stand in Main Street  
Now is the time for

COUNTRY DEALERS  
And Families to lay in Supplies. We are determined to sell and give

GREAT BARGAINS,  
Our immense Stock of Merchandise in Store and continually arriving and opening

Must be sold off.

The entire Stock we have marked down at such Prices to offer the  
Greatest inducements

to customers and all who favor us with a call, we guarantee to give them satisfaction in every Article.

TEAS OF THE FINEST QUALITY.  
Brown Sheetings, Cotton Yarn,  
Check, Brass Kettles,  
Hickory, Spades and Shovels,  
Prints, Forks and Rakes,  
Shakers, Scythes and Sashes,  
Spring and Summer Axes,  
Dress Goods, Axes,  
Ladies and Gents Crockery,  
Boots and Shoes, Cutlery,  
Notions in every variety Stationery and Perfumery.

Coffee, Sugar, Spice  
Pepper Mustard,  
And all kinds of fancy

Groceries.

Do not forget the old Stand of  
STAINES AND NEEDHAM,  
mar24-tf.

A Remarkable Fine Collection of  
Music for the Piano-forte,  
1,000 Pieces for \$12.50.

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